

of the member, the liquid crystal display and an other member disposed between the member and the liquid crystal display.

As acknowledged by the Examiner on page 4 of the Office Action, Sawai et al. clearly does not disclose, suggest or even contemplate a re-peel sheet.

In an attempt to teach this feature, the Examiner applied Kubo et al. Kubo et al. discloses that the second substrate 1A of the liquid crystal display panel, the light guide 40B and the input device 40A are fixed by a double-sided adhesive tape (see Figure 7 for a pictorial representation). Kubo et al. also discloses that by using this double-sided adhesive tape, it is possible to peel these members 1A, 40B and 40A after bonding them together (see Column 14, lines 27-35).

However, Kubo et al. fails to disclose or suggest that the whole surface of the touch panel (40A and 40B) and the double-sided adhesive tape are adhered with each other.

Furthermore, regarding the double-sided adhesive tape, Kubo et al. discloses that an unwoven fabric impregnated with a pressure sensitive adhesive is an exemplary type of adhesive envisioned in Kubo et al. However, such a double-sided adhesive tape has no visibility and can be used only for adhering the peripheral edges of the liquid crystal display 1A and the touch panel members 40A, 40B with each other. That is, if such a double-sided adhesive tape having no visibility is used for adhering the whole surface of the touch panel 1A, then the touch panel will have no visibility and thus cannot be used as a touch panel.

In contrast to Kubo et al., as recited in claim 27, the touch-input type liquid crystal display device comprises a transparent re-peel sheet adhesively bonding overall one of a member on which the stationary electrode portion has been directly formed and the liquid crystal display or all of the member, the liquid crystal display and an other member disposed between the member and the liquid crystal display.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Kubo et al. clearly does not disclose or suggest the transparent re-peel sheet as recited in claim 27.

Accordingly, Kubo et al. fails to cure the deficiencies of Sawai et al. for failing to disclose each and every limitation of claim 27.

Therefore, no obvious combination of Sawai et al. and Kubo et al. result in the invention of claim 27 since Sawai et al. and Kubo et al., either individually or in combination, clearly do not disclose or suggest the transparent re-peel sheet recited in claim 27.

Accordingly, claim 27 is clearly allowable over Sawai et al. and Kubo et al. since Sawai et al. and Kubo et al. fail to disclose each and every limitation of claim 27.

In item 5 on page 5 of the Office Action, claim 43 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sawai et al. in view of Kubo et al. and further in view of Sugiyama et al. (U.S. 5,498,657).

As demonstrated above, Sawai et al. and Kubo et al., either individually or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claim 27.

Sugiyama et al. also fails to disclose, suggest or even contemplate the transparent re-peel sheet recited in claim 27. Therefore, Sugiyama et al. fails to cure the deficiencies of Sawai et al. and Kubo et al. for failing to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claim 27.

Accordingly, no obvious combination of Sawai et al., Kubo et al. and Sugiyama et al. result in the invention of claim 27 since Sawai et al., Kubo et al. and Sugiyama et al., either individually or in combination, do not disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claim 27.

Furthermore, it is submitted that the clear distinctions discussed above are such that a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would not have been motivated to modify Sawai et al., Kubo et al. and Sugiyama et al. in such as manner as to result in, or otherwise render obvious, the present invention as recited in claim 27.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the claim 27, as well as claims 41-44 which depend therefrom, are clearly allowable over the prior art as applied by the Examiner.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is clearly in condition for allowance. An early notice thereof is respectfully solicited.

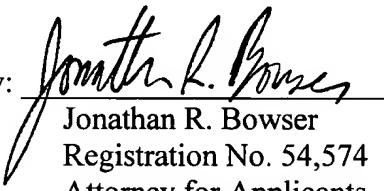
If, after reviewing this Request, the Examiner feels there are any issues remaining which must be resolved before the application can be passed to issue, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone in order to resolve such issues.

A fee and a Petition for a three-month Extension of Time are filed herewith pursuant to 37 CFR § 1.136(a).

Respectfully submitted,

Kazuhiko TAKAHATA et al.

By:


Jonathan R. Bowser
Registration No. 54,574
Attorney for Applicants

JRB/nrj
Washington, D.C. 20006-1021
Telephone (202) 721-8200
Facsimile (202) 721-8250
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